

SIX PAGES

Third Edition

FROM THE SOUTH

The Count Progressing in Louisiana and Florida.

All the News from All Points as Accurate as We Can Get It.

THE MILITARY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington says that Columbia dispatches state that fully five thousand members of rifle clubs are in that city, and strong language is used against Chamberlain and the General Government. There are only three hundred U. S. troops in the city.

A dispatch from Richmond, Virginia, says: The State Board of Canvassers have decided to give the certificate of election for Congressman, in the Fourth District, to Jorgenson, Republican, and refused the request of Hinton, the Democratic candidate, to charge military interference with the election. Hinton will contest the seat.

A dispatch received in Wall street from Columbia, S. C., says that the State-house is surrounded by an armed mob of two thousand, and more United States troops have been sent for.

VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Archibald Sterling, of Maryland, who went to Columbia, S. C., in the interest of the Department of Justice, returned here this forenoon, and had a long conference with the Attorney General previous to the meeting of the Cabinet. His report of the condition of affairs in South Carolina will be presented to the Cabinet.

The Attorney General received a dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, saying that the Canvassing Board had commenced operations, and everything was progressing satisfactorily.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—The State-house is surrounded by United States troops, and no person is admitted except on an order of Mr. Jones, the colored Clerk of the House. The troops are under command of Dennis White, a former Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

Sentinels are at every door, and even the Judges of the Supreme Court can not attend without a pass. Representatives of the press are allowed to enter only on urgent solicitations, and all the Democratic members are excluded. There are grave apprehensions of trouble.

To-day's Herald on the Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald, editorially discussing the political situation in South Carolina and the President's responsibility in the present crisis, hopes there will not be a repetition in Columbia to-day of the outrage in Louisiana in January, 1875, when the Legislature was dispersed by Federal soldiers at the point of the bayonet. That act of military violence was condemned by Evans and other eminent Republicans, and should be a caution to the President not to make the same mistake again. The House of Representatives have both the power and will to impeach him if he should prostitute his authority over the army to aid the dishonest election of his successor and set up a Governor at New Orleans. President Grant can not wish to court an impeachment when he is about closing his long career of distinguished and in the military part of it at least, glorious public service. The Herald does not question the uprightness of President Grant's intentions, but points out the dangerous consequences of his being led by the hot-headed partisans, and says that whatever he does in this extremely critical posture of affairs, he needs to do with the full approbation and declared sanction of those eminent Republicans both in and out of the Cabinet in whose moderation and in whom the whole country has confidence.

News of a Truce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A Washington special to the Graphic says: News has reached here that a movement is on foot in the city to induce the two Presidential candidates, S. J. Tilden and R. B. Hayes, to meet together with a certain number of friends on each side, so as to see if the present deadlock can not be overcome.

There is such a paralysis of business that anything would be better than the

uncertainty that now obtains, and the projectors of this scheme say that neither Tilden nor Hayes would care to be President if a suspicion was entertained that any wrong had been done to their party. According to this scheme Hayes and Tilden, each with four friends, are to meet in conversation, and there to discuss their course of action so as to give the country the assurance of peace and prevent civil strife.

South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald's special from Columbia, South Carolina, dated 1 A. M., November 28, says: Gen. Ruger arrived shortly after 10 o'clock, last night, and at midnight three cars of infantry were marched to the State-house, where they are now quartered. The Democrats were in caucus late last night selecting their Speaker and other officers of the Legislature. They are determined to give Chamberlain no chance to call on the military by strictly adhering to the law and permitting no violence or anything illegal.

The Republicans will re-use to recognize the delegations from Edgfield and Laurens Counties, and claim a majority in the Legislature. They will attempt to organize the House and elect a Speaker, and by a canvass of all the counties except Edgfield and Laurens, then ascertain and determine a majority for Chamberlain and proclaim him Governor.

The Democratic members of the Legislature will probably march in procession to the State-house, headed by the delegations from Edgfield and Laurens Counties, who have received their certificates from the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

If they are permitted to enter, the other members will follow, and an organization proceed, otherwise they will organize elsewhere.

General Wade Hampton's home, three miles from Columbia, was burned by incendiaries last Friday night, scarcely anything being saved. The General's two sisters and two young sons narrowly escaped with their lives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to the World from Columbia, South Carolina, says the Democratic members of the House have taken possession of their seats and intend to hold them until ejected by the United States troops, if it comes to that. The excitement increases hourly. All the hotels are filled to overflowing and more people are arriving. A later special to the World, from Columbia, says the Democrats, by advice of Generals Hampton and Gordon, have abandoned the idea of holding possession of their seats all night, and after causing a plan of action all aimed till to-day. They will not resist Federal authority, but if the troops do not interfere they will organize and control the Legislature by force, if necessary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—The Board of Canvassers were brought before Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Argument was heard as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the prisoners were remanded to the care of the U. S. Marshal until an answer is made by the prisoners' counsel.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The public here is in a state of feverish excitement, which is increased by the fact that the belief is general here that the result of the election hangs on this State. Democrats are firm in the belief that Cowgill will do the fair thing, and that he will decide against McLean and in favor of Cooke, the Democratic member, whenever he believes the latter to be in the right.

The Board met at noon yesterday, and determined upon rules for their Government. These rules are, in the main, the same as those governing the Returning Board of Louisiana. A protest was filed charging that Cooke was disqualified from sitting, having prejudged the case by sending a telegram to Baltimore in which he said: "Tilden has carried the State, and Drew is elected. I do not think the radicals can cheat the Democrats out of the State."

Cooke admitted having sent the telegram, but said he was not disqualified, and no further action upon it was taken, the other two members saying that they believed it injudicious to attempt to displace him. Upon reading the last sentence of the telegram, Cooke remarked, "And I hope they won't." Six members of each political party and the two candidates for Governor will be present at the count, which commences at 10 o'clock this morning.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The Returning Board, in executive session, yesterday opened and examined the returns from the following Parishes and Wards: Bienville, West Baton Rouge, Bossier, Caldwell, Carroll, Claiborne, J. Gerson, Morehouse, Rapides, Red River, St. Landry, Webster, Winn, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, Parish of Orleans. These returns were examined and laid over for future action, there being protests and contents in each case. In the Seventh Ward of Orleans Parish the Supervisor threw out the vote of one of the 178 for Tilden Electors, on the ground that the vote had not been counted and returned within twenty-four hours after the close of the election.

[From D. Redfield's dispatch to Commercial.] NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27-9 P. M.—A feeling of discouragement has fallen upon all Democrats to-day, both foreign and domestic. It is assumed that the verdict of the Board will be against them. The Board's action to-day looks very much like it. They opened returns showing Democratic majorities, and against which there was no protest, but refused to count them for the present. They were laid aside for future inspection. This is believed to be in pursuance of the plan to leave a great deal to the last minute, and then go into secret session, allowing no one present but the four members of the Board, and then make up the result, giving the State to the Republican ticket, local and National.

The 5th of December is the last day the Board can have to make up Presidential returns, and it is supposed they will then declare the result. Then the Governor will immediately issue certificates to the Hayes Electors, they will meet, and the Electoral vote be cast for Hayes forthwith.

[From New Orleans Special to the Enquirer.]

Now that the hoof of both Grant and his Louisiana Returning Board has been shown, whatever hopes were entertained of the faintest chance of an equitable count from the Board have been dissipated, and the people confront the stern fact that the fiat has gone forth, and it there was 50,000 clear majority it would be set aside in the same ruthless way as it is now contemplated to choke the honest expression of the people on an obvious majority. If there be even a faint hope now, it is centered on South Carolina and Florida, and when these are gone the South will look alone to Congress and the fair-minded people of the North for assistance. The revelations in the case of the De Soto returns have blighted the lingering expectations of the most sanguine, and justice is not anticipated from any power resident in the State. The denial of Democratic representation on the Board; the refusal to admit Democratic counsel; the possession of the private seals of Supervisors by attaches of the Board; the postponement of counts; the suborning of ignorant witnesses, all point to the one thing, the suppression of the people of this State, and so is the prospect viewed. The most flagrant revelations of fraud, corruption, false swearing and even robbing, does not bring even a blush to the cheek of the Louisiana Republicans, who, in the presence of both Federal and State officials, are conspiring to plunder the States and Nation for another four years.

Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Secretary of State Chadwick announces that the official vote of Oregon will be declared December 4. Governor Grover is reported to have said, that unless restrained by the courts, he will issue a certificate to Waits. Senator Kelly is now in Salem to induce the Governor to withhold the certificates. United States District Attorney Coghlan, of San Francisco, is on his way to Salem to represent the Republican interests.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Approaching Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There is a general impression that the coming session of Congress will be a turbulent one, and that most of the time will be occupied in quarrelling over Presidential affairs and contested Southern elections. Still, there is a great deal of work of special importance to be done in this short session.

Even if tariffs should not be touched nor the silver question adjusted, there are a great many schemes which it is known are to be put through in this session if the two Houses can be made to agree. During the session which preceded the Presidential election both parties were on their good behavior, and tremendous jobs, railroad and steamship subsidies, equalization bounty bills and other treasury-plundering devices were given the go-by until the coming winter.

There is so much of this kind of legislation to be done, that it is believed they will be loth to spend the time in party squabbling. It may be that while the attention of the country is attracted to these more exciting themes, plundering ones will go through quietly and without much fuss. But there is so many other things to engross its attention that Congress will not go into any very serious row about the Presidential question.

ST. LOUIS.

Hanging a Desperado—Election Contest—Deceased.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—A special to the Evening Republican says that Dick Dunbar, notorious white desperado and escaped convict, was hanged at Amite, Louisiana, last night, by the whites and blacks of that place. Dunbar had committed two murders, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary. He escaped and killed another man on Saturday night, and outraged a colored woman, when he was captured and hung to a tree.

The Matton-Frost Congressional case was resumed here yesterday. An Election Judge of the Fifth-seventh District testified that the vote was Frost 277 and Metcalfe 312, and all the witnesses testified to the vote as being above given. Counsel then submitted the case to the Court, who promised to announce a decision on Wednesday.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bar, held yesterday to take action regarding the death of Judge Knight, resolutions were adopted expressing the sympathy with the relatives of the deceased in their sorrow.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Business Transacted by the Board This Morning.

The Board met in regular session, all members present, and President Bell in the chair.

The following estimates for repairing streets during the past week were approved and ordered paid.

First District	\$27 11
Second District	14 26
Third District	36 08
Fourth District	14 80
Fifth District	35 52
Sixth District	25 34
Seventh District	22 75
Eighth District	12 78
Ninth District	25 00
Tenth District	22 75
Eleventh District	25 00
Twelfth District	22 75
Thirteenth District	25 00
Fourteenth District	22 75
Fifteenth District	25 00
Sixteenth District	22 75
Seventeenth District	25 00
Eighteenth District	22 75
Nineteenth District	25 00
Twentieth District	22 75
Twenty-first District	25 00
Twenty-second District	22 75
Twenty-third District	25 00
Twenty-fourth District	22 75
Twenty-fifth District	25 00
Twenty-sixth District	22 75
Twenty-seventh District	25 00
Twenty-eighth District	22 75
Twenty-ninth District	25 00
Thirtieth District	22 75
Thirty-first District	25 00
Thirty-second District	22 75
Thirty-third District	25 00
Thirty-fourth District	22 75
Thirty-fifth District	25 00
Thirty-sixth District	22 75
Thirty-seventh District	25 00
Thirty-eighth District	22 75
Thirty-ninth District	25 00
Fortieth District	22 75
Forty-first District	25 00
Forty-second District	22 75
Forty-third District	25 00
Forty-fourth District	22 75
Forty-fifth District	25 00
Forty-sixth District	22 75
Forty-seventh District	25 00
Forty-eighth District	22 75
Forty-ninth District	25 00
Fiftieth District	22 75

Total, \$3,538 65.

The estimates for tarce of the Districts were laid over.

The following, offered by Mr. Caldwell, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the contractors for street repairs be directed to increase the force of men on their work at this late period of the season, taking advantage of good weather."

It was

"Resolved, That the Board visit the Third and Sixth Districts on the afternoon of the 5th inst. to examine the street repairs made in said districts."

Mortality.

Theresa Filipin, 25 years, Germ. Ury. Anna Stadler, 9 months, Irish. Patrick Mac, 63 years, Ireland.

THE GAS QUESTION.

An Important and Instructive Report.

Consumers and Company in Harmony.

What More Than Two Thousand Tax-Payers Indorse.

OFFICE OF CITY SOLICITOR, 1876. CINCINNATI, O., November 28, 1876.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOPPE, Vice-President Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Company:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a copy of a resolution passed by the Committee on Law and Contracts at a meeting held this day.

"WHEREAS, A communication from the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Company, with the accompanying resolutions recommending an extension of the contract, &c., has been referred to this Committee, with instructions to report back by ordinance or otherwise; and

"WHEREAS, The Committee has much difficulty in ascertaining the comparative cost of manufacturing and furnishing gas in this city and other places, which information is highly important to the proper discharge of our duties in the premises; and therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Company be requested to furnish this Committee with statistics and such other information as they may desire in relation to making and furnishing gas as compared with the cost of the principal cities of the United States; and that the same be communicated in writing or printing."

Very respectfully, E. B. MOLONEY, Assistant City Solicitor.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, November 28, 1876.

Hon. Wm. J. Blaine, Chairman Committee on Law and Contracts:

In response to the foregoing resolution, and for the information of your committee and other members of Council, having under consideration a renewal of the contract with this company, I have the honor to submit the following information:

It is very generally considered by persons unfamiliar with the subject that great advantages are to be derived from the construction of a new system of gas pipes, and by granting privileges to "opposition" Gas Companies.

No city should, or can afford to, needlessly pay for the construction of a new system of gas pipes, or for the maintenance of the same, except in cases of extreme necessity.

From the very nature of the business, it is impossible to maintain a high profit to the company, and therefore, it is not reasonable to ask that a price be fixed which will yield to our citizens a fair and reasonable return on investments already made; such a return only might properly be expected from any well-managed business enterprise.

The ordinary rate of profit on any hazardous business investment is never less than twelve per cent.

Capital can, without trouble or risk, be invested on real estate security, at ten per cent.

In England, where the ordinary rate of interest is but four per cent, Gas Companies are, by legislative enactment, allowed to make ten per cent, and in addition to accumulate a reserve fund of two per cent. to cover risks and contingent losses.

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North side of the river, and the amalgamation of those on the south side is nearly accomplished.

In the report of the Boston Gas Commissioners, just issued, we find the following recommendation:

"We advise, most decidedly, against the admission of another private gas corporation within the limits of Boston to compete with the existing gas companies, as being disadvantageous to the public generally."

Among other advantages accruing from the adoption of this was policy London, Liverpool and Paris are now supplied with the cheapest gas in the world, and this result has convinced the English Legislature and the consumers themselves that competition in the supply of gas is a mistaken policy, because, while it involves a needless waste of capital and corresponding loss of profits to the consumer, it occasions both loss and serious inconvenience to the public by preventing any permanent reduction in price, and occasions the unnecessary breaking up of the streets and consequent interruption of the business of the city.

This frequent disturbance of the streets is due not only to the ordinary work of the gas companies, but also to the necessity in case of leaks of uncovering all the mains to ascertain from which the escape takes place.

Has the Cincinnati Gas Company made no effort to improve or enlarge their works, or extend their mains so as to accommodate all sections of the city, or if the price charged was higher than that charged by other companies, would they not have been obliged to do so?

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District of Columbia

Illinois

Kentucky

Arkansas

Alabama

Florida

Georgia

Mississippi

West Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Alabama

Mississippi

West Virginia

Ohio

Indiana

Tennessee

Alabama

Mississippi

West Virginia

Iowa

Missouri

Kansas

California

Total average

In response to the verbal request of the Committee for an explanation of the causes which operate to produce the difference in the cost of gas manufactured at the Cincinnati Hospital and the price charged by this Company, I have the honor to